ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

Thursday, July 31.

A Suggestion.

There are so many factions now in the ring for the Presidential contest that we are induced to throw out a suggestion for their benefit. There are the Fillmore faction, the Fremont faction, the Stockton faction, &c., &c. Now, they all disagree save in their hatred of the National Democracy; and each is intensely bent on electing its own man to the Presidency. When they become convinced that they cannot succeed separately, their hearty hatred of Democracy will cause them to coalesce and to "agree to disagree" on *miner* points, and make a united and desperate effort to defeat Buchanan. When the conglomerated factions meet to form an alliance a difficulty may arise about the name to be assumed, and to obviate this we suggest that they take the cognomon of *Anti National Democrats.* The name would truly express the character of the party, and would at least indicate candor.

The True American.

We have received the first number of the Tri-Weekly True American, a Democratic journal just established at Knoxville, Tenn.—John E. Helms and M. L. Patterson, Publishers; Wm. T. Helms, Editor. Such a paper as the one before us has been long needed by the Democracy of Upper East Tennessee.—The trio who have the fortunes of the True American in hand, have had large experience as newspaper conductors, and are widely known as sound Democrats and reliable and clever men. The senior business partner, John E. Helms, is the "prince of good fellows." We would walk a mile any day, with the thermometer at 90 in the shade, to shake hands with John. If the Democracy do their part, we will underwrite for the Editor and Publishers furnishing a first class paper. We wish them abundant success.

The Crops.

"We have just returned," says the Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer of the 17th, "from a visit through the upper part of the District, and we have never seen the corn crop looking better or more promising. The wheat crop has turned out better than was expected. The oat crop is pretty good. Fruit in great abundance."

☞The Hon. Asbury Hull, says the Athens Banner, well known throughout the State and country as a prominent and leading Old Line Whig, has publicly announced his intention of supporting the nominees of the Democratic Convention.

A Hard Road to Travel.

The following patriotic toast was given at a Fourth of July celebration in Greenville District, S. C., by Mr. Solomon Jones:

"Long corns and short shoes to the enemies of freedom."

The Freshet.

The Greenville Patriot says—"We have just had the pleasure of an interview with Col. Perrin, the President of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, and he reports that the damage by the late freshets is very inconsiderable, and that the Road has been repaired so that the cars are running over it again the whole way from Columbia. The Charlotte Road, and the Spartanburg Road, have fared worse, and are considerably injured.

☞The Raleigh Standard, speaking of the vote in the House of Representatives to expel Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, for caning Sumner of Massachusetts, says:

"With the exception of some twelve or fourteen Democrats from the free States, and Mr. Harrison, K. N. of Ohio, the vote was strictly a sectional one. All the Southern members who were present, together with the Northern Democrats referred to, and Mr. Harrison, voted against expelling; and every Know Nothing and Black Republican from the free States, who was present, voted to expel. Mr. Haven, of New York, Mr. Fillmore's particular personal and political friend, voted to expel. Mr. Fuller, it appears, dodged.

Thus has a merely personal matter been magnified by the abolition Know Nothings and Black Republicans into a great struggle between the North and the South, in the hope of keeping up the agitation, regardless of consequences. But we rely upon the sound common sense and the devotion to justice and right of the great body of the Northern people. If we believed that the majority of the present House of Representatives truly reflected the sentiments of the Northern people, we should at once despair of the Union."

☞A statue of Washington has been made from sheet copper by a coppersmith of New York city with a hammer.

☞At Chicago, on the 7th instant, a fire consumed nine dwellings and a stable, in which 20 horses perished.

Buchanan on Slavery.

We could multiply, says the Charleston Mercury, from the the records of Congress, proofs in support of the position taken in our last article, that Mr. Buchanan, both by his votes and speeches, was ever ready to put down agitation, and to respect the rights of the South in reference to slavery in the District of Columbia. Throughout the year 1836, we find him steadily voting against the petitions, and denouncing agitation; and when, in spite of his policy, Abolition still obtruded itself in Congress, in 1837, Mr. Buchanan stood side by side with Mr. Calhoun, voting to lay the question of reception on the table. His record is certainly clear on this point.

It has been said, and in South Carolina, that Mr. Buchanan was "a Freesoiler." This startling allegation is made on the strength of certain expressions used by Mr. Buchanan in his speech on Texas. We shall hereafter consider that speech; meanwhile, we invite our readers to earlier proofs upon the subject.

In March, 1836, Arkansas applied for admission into the Union, and Mr. Buchanan presented the petition and reported the bill. He stated that "he had been requested by the Delegate from Arkansas to take charge of the application of that Territory to be admitted into the Union, and that he had cheerfully taken upon himself the performance of this duty." His own constituents in Philadelphia remonstrated against the admission of Arkansas, with slavery in her Constitution. But Mr. Buchanan remained firm to his position, and in a speech delivered in the Senate, on the 4th of April, 1836, said—"he considered the compromise which had been made when Missouri was admitted into the Union, as having settled the question of slavery in the new South-western States." Was this the language of a freesoiler? Arkansas was the first slave State which had applied for admission into the Union during Mr. Buchanan's career, and on this occasion we find him not only voting for, but advocating the measure, and in opposition to the remonstrances of the people of Pennsylvania.

In December, 1837, Mr. Calhoun submitted, in the Senate, certain resolutions, which, after considerable debate and some modifications were adopted in the following form:

1. *Resolved*, That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, *domestic* as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

2. *Resolved*, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police to the full extent to which those powers were not thus delegated, and are alone responsible for them; and that any intermedling of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, political, moral, or religious, or under any pretext whatever, with the view to their alteration or subversion, is not warranted by the Constitution, tending to endanger the domestic peace and tranquility of the States interfered with, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

3. *Resolved*, That this Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that in fulfilment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers, as not to interfere with the stability and security of the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist, to the extent of its constitutional power, all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions.

4. *Resolved*, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited, from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognised as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the States, and that no change of opinion or feeling, on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and as such are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

5. *Resolved*, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in this District, is endangering the rights and security of the people of the District; and that any act or measures of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this District, would be a violation of the faith implied in the cession by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

And resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm, and just apprehension, in the States sustaining that domestic institution; would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such Territory who have been permitted to settle with, and hold slaves therein, because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the abolition of slavery therein, and because when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

During the discussion, Mr. Buchanan said:

"On this exciting question I desire to do nothing, as a member of this body, which can, in the slightest degree, interfere with the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States. My fate, as a public man, is as deeply staked upon the preservation of these rights as that of any other individual in the country. I have long since taken my stand, and from it I shall not be driven. *I do not desire to maintain myself at home, unless I can do it with a due regard to the rights and the safety of the people of the South.* I am prepared, therefore, to adopt any just measure, within the pale of the Constitution, to settle this dangerous question, and to afford the greatest security to the slaveholding States."

It will be observed that these resolutions assert:

1. The rights and sovereignty of the States, and the duty of the Government to protect them "against all dangers, *domestic* as well as foreign."

2. They condemn any interference whatever, by the citizens of one section, with the domestic institutions of the South, as subversive of the Constitution.

3. They condemn any legislation by Congress which interferes with the stability of the domestic institutions of the South, and binds it to resist all attempts at its being used by one section of the Union against the other.

4. They recognize domestic slavery as an essential element of the social organization of the South, and any assault upon it as a violation of faith between the sections.

5. They condemn any attempt to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia.

6. They recognise the right of the people of a territory, when forming a State Constitution, to decide the question of slavery for themselves.

For all and each of these high constitutional propositions, Mr. Buchanan voted.—When the second resolution came up, Mr. Morris moved that the words "moral and religious" be stricken out, and Mr. Buchanan voted for the motion, because "*he thought the resolution was quite as strong with the modification as without it.*" But he subsequently voted for the resolution containing these words.

But Mr. Buchanan not only voted against any interference whatever with the domestic institutions of the South, but the third resolution, as offered by Mr. Calhoun, declared it to be the duty of the Federal Government to *strengthen and uphold* them, and for this also Mr. Buchanan voted. We can add nothing to the force of such a position, and are content to let it speak for itself.

The New York Democracy.

The opposition, and we mean both wings of that, appear to be in ecstasies at what they consider a want of harmony in the democratic party in the State of New York. Now, (says the Cleaveland Plaindealer,) if they can find comfort in that, they are easily pleased, and as easily deluded. Conventions of both wings of the party are to meet in Syracuse on the 30th instant to make an electoral ticket, which will receive the entire and cordial support of the whole party. Whatever differences may exist in regard to their State policy, or on any other questions of minor importance, upon the presidential question there are no differences. The democracy of the Empire State will share the honor of electing Buchanan and Breckinridge.

BALTIMORE, July 7, 11 P. M.

A dreadful accident occurred this evening on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near the Relay House. The switch, it appears, was broken and half opened, and the train which left Washington at half-past four P. M. was thrown from the track. Engineer James Gough and Henry Nagle, newsman, were killed. Mr. Hedges, mail agent, Mr. Worthington, lawyer, of Annapolis, William Bridges, confectioner, and Mr. Russell, fireman, were badly injured. Several of the cars were broken to pieces. The jury have rendered a verdict that the train was thrown off by the displacement of the switch by some person unknown. The company offer a reward of $2,000 for the arrest of the guilty party.

Executed.

M. M. Chaney, convicted of negro stealing, was hung at Lancasterville, on Friday, 11th inst. He persisted to the last in asserting his innocence.

Moses Gossett, convicted of the same offence, (negro stealing,) expiated his crime on the same day at Unionville.—*South Carolinian.*

Hymn to the Creator.

God of the morning's earliest dawn,
To Thee our hearts ascend;
We hail Thee as our mighty Lord,
Our Father, Guardian, Friend.
Oh, guide our erring steps aright,—
Thy love has been our shield
Through countless dangers of the night,—
Our hearts to Thee we yield.

God of the burning noontide hour,
We lift our hearts to Thee;
And in the cool and shady bower,
We'll pray on bended knee.
Doom not our hearts to misery,
While here on earth below;
Lead us where pastures greenest be,
And where still waters flow.

God of the calm and silent eve,
The heavens proclaim Thy grace;
The starry hosts forever shine,
Through boundless fields of space.
The flowers which bloom on upland lea,
The birds that sweetly sing,
The gushing rill, the bright green tree,
To us Thine image bring.

Father! all hours alike are thine,
All things bespeak Thy power,
Oh, Lord! incline our hearts to Thee,
Through every passing hour;
And when we've ceased to roam along
This weary vale of tears,
Then take us up with Thee to dwell,
'Mid Heaven's eternal years.

The Border Ruffian.

The Kansas correspondent of the Abbeville Banner, gives the following graphic sketch of the much talked of and much traduced "Border Ruffian:"

"Imagine a fine looking man, with a heavy beard and moustache, felt hat, red shirt, (no coat,) blue pants, heavy boots drawn over the pants, immense Spanish spurs, a pair of water proof scabbards, each containing a large 'navy repeater,' a Sharp's rifle slung over one shoulder and a large Bowie-knife stuck into the right boot or swinging to the same belt with the repeaters, charging down upon you across the prairie on a fine bay, or a large Kentucky mule. As he comes nearer, you see that he is completely prepared for a long march, rapid movements, and 'solitary entertainment' on the prairie. He rides a deep Spanish saddle, which, without appearing cumbered, is yet rigged wita the greatest variety of articles. His horse-hair larraette, with an iron picket at one end, hangs from the high pummel. A porte-manteau or a pair of saddlebags contains a change of linen, an extra red shirt (in case of rain,) and two or three days' rations of bread, dried beef, ham, ground coffee and sugar. A pair of blankets and a military cloak, with cape and sleeves, are tied on behind. A pair of pouches at the pummel, contain a flask or two of whiskey (also in case of rain) and some other extras. A canteen slung over the shoulder contains water, and a neat leather box fastened to the belt is full of cartridges and caps.

"Besides all this, there is generally a number of leather thongs, fastened to rings in various parts of the saddle, to which hang a tin cup, a small coffee pot, sometimes a frying-pan, a hatchet, &c., &c. Thus caparisoned he can move with ease and celerity, and like the brave knights of old, is ever ready for fight or fun, and is equally at home in camp, in a squatter's shanty, or on the lonely prairie. Most of those with whom I had an opportunity to become intimate, had crossed the plains, to Santa Fe, or Salt Lake, or California several times, and were, in consequence, the best ox drivers, the best cooks, and the most hardy soldiers that I ever saw. Rough in their manners, but generous as sailors, and sharp as travellers, they always manage to win the hearts of their fellows.—They are from the border counties of Missouri, where they leave their families and come to the Territory occasionally to hold their claims, pay their taxes, vote legally, and, if necessary, fight. Most of them intend moving into the Territory as soon as it is made a slave State. Such are the men about whom the whole negro stealing pack are raising their howl.—And where they are not known, doubtless much capital can be made on the assertion of their forcible intervention in the affairs of the Territory. But I am assured in what I assert, that more Freesoiler's votes than Border Ruffians were polled here at the last election on the pro slavery ticket. How it happened can be readily accounted for. The true position of the Border Missourians, in fact, is to look on calmly, and without interference, at the operations of the ballot-box, confident as they are of the success of our party; but that when blows must be struck, to be ready to sustain us with their arms."

SIGNIFICANT EXCHANGE.—Some gentleman, in the advertising columns of one of the dailies, says the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, offers to exchange a chest of carpenter's tools for a gold watch. This shows one of the tendencies of the present age.—Too many men of our day are willing to part with their working implements, with the view of obtaining the means of making a show or parade. It would be a much better idea for some of our youngsters to trade off their gold watches and other fal-lals, for jackplanes and handsaws. Repugnance to work, and a childish delight in gewgaws, keep a large proportion of American mechanics and their families, in a state of comparative destitution to the end of their lives. Hold on, boys, to your tool-chests, and discard your gold levers. Verily, we read the advertisement just alluded to with many painful emotions. It was distressingly suggestive of pawn-broker's shops and the alms-house.

A German writer says: "The people of the United States can burst more steam boilers and chew more tobacco than any five nations on the globe."

ENGINEER'S REPORT,

To the President and Directors of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to lay before you the following report of the survey of the mountain division of your road:

After making a thorough reconnoisance of all that section of country lying between the town of Columbus on the East and Butt mountain on the West, its topographical features indicated the possibility of three routes across the great spur of the Blue Ridge, which divides the waters of Green and Pacolet rivers, and constitutes the principal obstacle to the passage of the Blue Ridge with a rail road line. We will distinguish the three routes, by the nomenclatures of Pacolet, Howard's Gap and North Tryon. Two of these routes have been surveyed. On the 24th of Oct. last, I organized a corps of Engineers and commenced field operations near Columbus, which is situated immediately upon the western extremity of the Cowpen Ridge. With a view of passing up Pacolet river, a maximum grade of 72 feet per mile was projected, tracing the line along the slopes of the south side of Tryon mountain, cutting through the high ridge and filling up the deep ravines which make down from it. After extending the line to a point opposite the Howard's Gap where the line through that Gap will deflect from the Pacolet line, it was deemed advisable to discontinue operations on this side of the mountain, and move over to Butt mountain, that as much of the time might be completed on the North side of the mountain as possible, whilst the weather was favorable.

Commencing at Butt mountain, the line was carried in a southerly direction, descending at the rate of 60 feet per mile, to a level grade across a small branch of Laurel Creek, thence ascending upon a 40 foot grade to a gap in the ridge at John McMinn's, which divides the waters of Laurel and Heatherly Creek, thence descending along the slopes of the west side of Heatherly ridge, at the rate of 60 feet per mile, to a point near Green river, passing around the end of the ridge upon a curve of 630 feet radius, thence upon easy and undulating grades descending along the slopes of the Green river hills to the crossing of that river, at an elevation of 82 feet on a bridge 250 feet long.

Up to this point the line has been somewhat circuitous, attaining a length of 4 miles 3280 feet, and a descent of only 142 feet in that distance, when actually upon a straight line, the distance will not exceed 2·5 of a mile. I am decidedly of the opinion, that the line back to Laurel creek is susceptible of very great improvement in distance. By elevating the bridge over Green river 20 feet higher than the present crossing, the high ridge which divides the waters of that river and Laurel creek may be cut through, or a resort to tunneling may be necessary to accomplish that object, thereby shortening the distance from Butt mountain to the river at least two miles. From Green river the line is traced upon level and ascending grades of 40 feet per mile, to a gap in the ridge which divides the waters of Camp creek and Corn's spring branch, thence along the south side of Camp creek to a level grade across a small branch which heads near Pace's gap, thence ascending said branch at the rate of 40 feet per mile to Pace's gap, in the ridge which divides the waters of Green and Pacolet rivers. All three of the routes occupy the same ground up to this point, a distance of 7 miles 4240 feet from Butt mountain. Here the Pacolet line falls into the head of Joel's branch, ascending at the rate of 72 feet per mile to Pacolet river, thence down the mountain slopes of the north side of that river, to its intersection with the line near Howard's gap.

The whole length of this line from Butt mountain is 19 miles 680 feet. Maximum grade going east 40 feet and coming west 72 feet per mile. The minimum radius of curvature will be 630 feet. The approximate cost of construction will be as follows:

Graduation, bridging and masonry,	$916,700,00
Superstructure, with iron weighing 80 tons per mile	$133,800,00
Depots, turnouts, water-stations, Engineering, and contingencies	$190,200,00
Total cost	$1,240,700,00
Average cost per mile	$64,890.00

The Howard's Gap line deflects at Pace's gap from the Pacolet river, passing through the ridge which divides the waters of Joel's branch and Cove creek, it follows the creek upon a descending grade of 60 feet per mile to Wolf Pit creek. The inclemency of the weather prevented a further prosecution of the work during the winter.

Field operations were suspended on the 20th of December last, and not resumed until the first of June, when the line from Wolf Pit creek was extended to Howard's gap on level and descending grades of 30 feet per mile, thence along the slopes and branches of the south side of Tryon mountain, descending at the rate of 120 feet per mile to Thompson's gap, the eastern extremity of the mountain division. The length of this line is 17·5 miles. Maximum grade 120 feet per mile (only used from Howard's gap to Thompson's gap.)

Minimum radius of curvature from Butt mountain to Howard's gap is 630 feet; from Howard's gap to Thompson's gap 1433 feet.

The approximate cost of construction will be as follows:

Graduation, bridging and masonry	$611,250,00
Superstructure	$120,000,00
Depots, water-stations, turnouts, Engineering, and contingencies	$181,000,00
Total cost,	$912,250,00
Average cost per mile	$52,100,00

The north Tryon line deflects from the Howard's gap at Wolf Pit creek. The only advantage to be gained by this route, is a reduction of the grade from the increased length of line which is obtained by its circuit around the end of White Oak mountain to Thompson's gap. The length of this line by the survey of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company is 23 miles 1122 feet. The maximum grade will not exceed 50 feet to the mile. After completing the Howard's gap line, the corps of engineers moved over to Asheville, with a view of testing the practicability of passing a line through that town and connecting with the line down the French Broad river, below the big bend, at or near the month of Reems Creek. From the valley of the Swannanoa river (about 1-4 mile below the Plank Road bridge) the line ascends a small branch at the rate of 52 feet per mile to a narrow gap in the ridge (south of Marcus Erwin's dwelling,) where a tunnel 600 feet long will be necessary, thence by Triplett's shop, Tenant's house and Clayton's steam mill to a depression in the ridge near the Female College; thence upon easy and undulating grades to a gap in the ridge which divides the waters of Beaverdam and Woodfin's Mill creek, thence descending upon a 12 feet grade along the hill side slopes of Beaverdam to its mouth above the big bend.

The elevation of the gap in the ridge at the Hill place which divides the waters of Beaverdam and Reems creek, was found to be so great, that the descent to the valley of the French Broad river at or near the mouth of Reems creek could not be effected. Maximum grade used 52 feet per mile. Minimum radius of curvature 1433 feet. Average cost per mile $24,300.

The superiority of this route over all others, for crossing the Blue Ridge, will be readily seen, by instituting a comparison of its grade, its curvature, its cost of construction, and the length of its mountain division, with the same of any other route yet proposed. The mountain division of the North Carolina and Western Rail Road is 20 6 8 miles, and is estimated to cost $148,900,00 per mile. Maximum grade 100 feet per mile. The length to be tunneled is 2 1-2 miles. The Mountain division of the projected line from Greenville, S. C., to Butt Mountain via Gap creek gap is 25 1-2 miles. Maximum grade going east 52 8 feet per mile, coming west 70 feet per mile. Minimum radius of curvature 573 feet. Cost of constructing 17 1-2 miles from Gap creek gap towards Greenville, $1,287,080,00. Average cost per mile $73,547. From Gap creek gap to Butt mountain is not estimated.

There is no real necessity for a tunnel on the whole length of your mountain division, although it might be expedient in some instances to resort to it for the sake of shortening the line. The Maps and Profiles of each of the lines surveyed accompany this report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. PEAKE.

ASHEVILLE, July, 1856.

Fatal Mistake--A Wife Shot by her Husband.

CAROLINE, Va., July 14.

Last Friday morning, about 7 o'clock, Mr. Wm. M. Kelley was suddenly roused from his sleep, and under the impression that his house was being broken into, seized his gun and instantaneously fired upon some one, as he thought, entering the door; but to his horror he found he had shot his wife, who was fastening it. The shot entered just in front and above the right hip, penetrating deep into the body. Two physicians were immediately called in, but found her beyond hope. She lingered resignedly and uncomplainingly until about 4 o'clock Saturday morning, when she died, leaving an almost distracted husband, an infant son 11 months old, and a large number of relations and connections to mourn their loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelley had been married nearly two years, were remarkably fond of each other, and were living most happily together, when the unfortunate occurence, like a thunder-bolt, destroyed her existence and blighted his. He was, at night, timid and in the habit of keeping a loaded gun near his bed; hence the terrible accident. They were both members of the church. She was the second daughter of Mr. Seth Campbell, of Caroline county.

SIXTEEN STARRED FLAG!—The Black Republicans of Norway, in this State, have boldly thrown to the breeze the banner of disunion. They have raised a flag bearing upon its front but SIXTEEN STARS, to designate the sixteen free States, thus striking out from the glorious galaxy of the confederacy, the fifteen Southern States.—*Portland (Maine) Argus.*

THE LATE FLOODS IN FRANCE.—The injury done to the crops by the late inundations in France, is estimated at one hundred and fifty millions of francs, of which thirty millions are referable to the mulberry trees for silk worms. The above does not include the damage done to houses, cattle, farm utensils or railroads.

☞Would you think that the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, Mr. Gilmer, would have recommended a foreigner and a Catholic to office, and that, too, under a democratic administration? Gov. Bragg charged upon Mr. Gilmer in Wilmington that he signed the petition to President Pierce for the appointment of our friend Patrick McGowan, as travelling Post Master, and he did not deny it. Consistency, thou art indeed, a jewel!—*Warrenton News.*

☞From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the north deserve respect both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong! Of all the countries on the earth we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man.—*James Buchanan.*

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 31, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

DAVID COLEMAN.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:

MARCUS ERWIN.

FOR SHERIFF:

G. W. HAMPTON.

A Word of Warning!

We have before us a letter from a gentleman of sagacity, great information and strict reliability, who informs us that he has reason to know that a deep scheme is on foot to defeat the Anti-Know Nothing candidates for the Legislature in several counties where there is no open opposition—as Haywood and McDowell. The Know Nothing leaders calculate that where they do not run a candidate *openly*, our friends will be careless about turning out, and negligent on the day of election. Then the K. N.'s will spring a man upon us, and *Sam's* secret hosts will march to the ballot box in solid columns and put their man through. They may attempt such a game—the secret machinery of their order is admirably adapted to tricks of this description. But proper caution and patriotic action on our part will disappoint them.

Let every man who values civil and religious liberty—every man who loaths a secret oath bound organization in this land of freedom, be early at the polls—let no feeling of security keep him away. Our candidates may have no *open* opposition, but we know not what deep laid scheme may be on foot—we cannot penetrate the secret council chambers of our opponents, and understand their crafty designs. We have to meet *secret* manoeuvring by *open* energy and activity. Be ready for them, and like freemen contend for your rights. Go to the polls, and vote, whether you think there is danger or not. Go, that you may meet it if it come, and at all events record your vote against political trickery and knavery.

Be it Remembered,

That John A. Gilmer, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, voted AGAINST the Free Suffrage bill every time it came before the Senate.

Be it Remembered, That John A. Gilmer is opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a measure of justice to the South which commanded the almost unanimous support of Southern representatives.

Be it Remembered, That John A. Gilmer is opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and said at Rutherfordton, in a public speech, that if he had been in Congress he would have voted against it.

Go to the Polls!

Let every Democratic or Anti-Know Nothing voter be sure to go to the Polls, on the 7th of August. Suffer nothing of an unimportant nature to keep you away. Give one day to your country. See that your neighbor goes, too; and if he has no horse to ride, loan him one, or take him up behind you. At all events go, and when you get there, work for your principles and for the men who will carry them out. We have the strength, and all that is necessary is to turn out and manifest it.

David Coleman, Esq.

This gentleman seems to monopolize the attention of the Know-Nothing pop-gun marksmen. The war carried on against him is as bitter as it is unscrupulous. No stone is to be left unturned to manufacture against him a prejudice as unjust as it is illiberal and ungenerous. A three fold reason for this, doubtless, animates the Know Nothing leaders. First, Mr. Coleman is particularly obnoxious to some of them, from the fact that he was the first man who was able to strike a successful blow at the *old clique* which so long ruled this Senatorial District with a rod of iron, and by a canvass unsurpassed in the annals of the State for ability and eloquence, routed the self-constituted leaders of, and dictators to, the people, and effectually demolished the idea that some free white men were born to *rule*, and others to be *ruled*.—They are now trying to *punish* him for this.

Another reason why they are moving heaven and earth to defeat him, is to be found in their hatred of him for his bold and gallant defence of the Constitution and of the South, against the insidious attacks of Know Nothingism. From the first hour of the appearance of this Yankee production among us, Mr. Coleman has not ceased to make war upon it. His blows have neither been few nor light, and have contributed very materially to the overwhelming defeat and disgrace of this exotic of the hot bed of Abolition.—For *this* they would punish him.

A third motive for their fierce attacks upon, and misrepresentations of, his course in the Legislature, may be found in a desire to draw off the attention of the people from the discussion of the "paramount principles" of Know Nothingism, and if possible, cause the people for the time to forget that Mr. Vance was one of the pioneers of the order in this District—that he has been one of its most violent and zealous defenders and propagators, and is justly entitled to a very large share of the odium due those who have attempted to foist this new and dangerous doctrine upon our people. They would, if possible conceal this from the people, and by raising false issues and grossly misrepresenting Mr. Coleman, divert the public attention from Mr. Vance's bad political record.

All the ink that has been wasted in the effort to show that Mr. Coleman is not a good Free Suffrage man, is a bare faced insult to the intelligence of the people. *They* know that Mr. Coleman has *always* been a Free Suffrage man—that he was a warm friend of the measure before he ever became a candidate for the Legislature; that he has advocated it through good and through evil report, in victory and in defeat—everywhere and on all occasions. To attempt to convince the people that he is an enemy to the measure is, we repeat, to attempt to practice an imposition, which will be resented in a becoming manner.

It is said, and to prove it the Journals are paraded with a great flourish of trumpets—that Mr. Coleman voted against sundry amendments which were offered to the Free Suffrage Bill, and which amendments are in themselves acceptable to the people of the West. Now, we have the Journals, too, and we have no hesitation whatever in giving it as our honest belief that those who are striving so hard to defeat Mr. Coleman *know that every single amendment, for voting against which they condemn him, was offered wholly and solely with the view of clogging and defeating the Free Suffrage bill.* We say these men know this, and if they were friends of Free Suffrage they would honor Mr. Coleman for his firmness and boldness in thus battling against the insidious and covert attacks made upon the bill by *John A. Gilmer* and other gentlemen of the same political stripe. Mr. Coleman knew, as we all know, that to secure the constitutional majority for the Free Suffrage bill, it must be presented unclogged and unfettered by anything else. And although there were other reforms desirable, it was better to take one at a time, and be sure of that, than bundle them all together, only to be effectually killed. Had Mr. Coleman voted for any of the amendments attempted to be fastened upon the bill, the whole thing would have been defeated. No good could have resulted from such a course, but great positive evil, and those who are making these charges against Mr. Coleman know this full well. That he stood firm against the many insidious attacks, in the shape of amendments some of which would have been acceptable to his constituents, is additional proof, if any were wanting, of Mr. Coleman's fidelity to the *people's* rights and interests.—Had he voted for the amendments offered, he might then, with some show of fairness and truth, have been charged with being an enemy to the bill.

But we feel that it is useless to waste words on this subject. The hue and cry which is raised against Mr. Coleman is so much like the last desperate effort of a corrupt and dying faction, and is so palpably unjust and superlatively ridiculous, that not a man in the District can be misled or deceived by it. No man who knows David Coleman could for a moment believe him capable of proving recreant to any trust confided to his hands.—He never was known to turn his back upon friend or foe. He has been true and faithful to the *people* of the District, and *they* will not forsake him at the bidding of a squad of office hunters and political aspirants.

James B. Clay, son of "Old Harry," has declared for Buchanan and Breckenridge.

Mr. Coleman and the Basis.

The Spectator of last week contains a lugubrious article on the subject of Western rights, which is intended to convey the impression that Mr. Coleman is untrue to Western interests. To establish this, our neighbor says Mr. Coleman was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, of 1854, which Convention adopted the following resolution:

"That we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives."

Can it be possible Mr. Hyman believes Mr. Coleman untrue to the West, because the Democratic Convention two years ago adopted the above resolution? He certainly desires to make this impression, for he exclaims, "Can any man in his senses doubt where Mr. Coleman stands in reference to the West now?" Very well, Mr. Hyman, by the same rule we will convict you and your candidates, Messrs. Gilmer, Vance and Candler, of being a thousand times more inimical to the rights of the West.

The Know Nothing State Convention met at Greensborough last Spring to nominate a candidate for Governor, Mr. Hyman being in attendance as a delegate, and passed the following resolution:

"4. Resolved, That in order that the paramount principles of Americanism may not be trammelled in the ensuing contest by vexed State questions, made up by our former political organizations, the party ESCHEWING SECTIONAL ISSUES in the State as well as in the Union, declare their purpose of ABIDING BY AND MAINTAINING the REPRESENTATIVE BASIS OF THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION."

It will be observed that this resolution, which Mr. Hyman assisted in passing, not only pledges the Know Nothing party to abide by and maintain the present basis, but goes beyond that and "eschews," rejects, flies from, renounces, all "vexed State questions," which of course includes Free Suffrage and all other reforms desired by the people. Mr. Gilmer accepted the nomination with the platform annexed; Mr. Vance endorses both Gilmer and the platform; and Mr. Candler endorses them all.

Now we respectfully submit that if the Spectator has proven Mr. Coleman recreant to the West, we have, by the same reasoning, made out a much worse case against it and all its friends. Can the Spectator deny it? Will it dare attempt it? The whole batch of them, according to the Spectator's test of patriotism, are false to the West and unfit to be trusted.

A "Gallican" Catholic!

Our particular friend, Candler, who wants to go to the Legislature, admitted last Friday, in his speech at North Homony, that he would have no objection to voting for a "*Gallican*" Catholic! Every man of common intelligence knows that the great body of Catholics in the United States, perhaps ninety-nine-hundredths, are "Gallican" Catholics. Only a few months ago, Mr. Candler and his supporters were frightening the old women and children into spasms with horrible stories of Catholic cruelty, Catholic barbarism, &c.; and Mr. Candler in all his speeches has talked fluently, long and loud, about the "unwholesome influence of Catholicism." Why this sudden change? What new revelation has quieted his fears of Catholics? If they were the bloody minded rascals he thought them to be only a few days ago, what has turned up to change his opinion so materially?—Perhaps he has found out that *religious persecution* is a slim recommendation for office, and that in running for the Legislature in the enlightened county of Buncombe, a man stands a poor chance who occupies the three legged stool of Know Nothingism, with unconstitutional proscription of men for opinion's sake as the chief support.

Hold them to it.

Last summer the people of the four counties composing this Senatorial District, declared by a majority of seven hundred, that Know Nothingism was intolerant, proscriptive, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. They are called upon now to choose between David Coleman, a National Democrat, and Z. B. Vance, a bitter Know Nothing. Are they prepared to reverse their decision, and to declare by electing Mr. Vance, that they were wrong last summer? We think they are not; but cunning efforts are making to deceive the people and draw them off from the *real* issue. Be not deceived, fellow-citizens. Remember that this issue of know nothingism is the one declared by Mr. Vance's party to be paramount to all others. Hold them to the *real* issue, and do not be misled by designing men to vote against your deliberate convictions.

Just what was to be expected.—Mr. Edwin G. Reade, the Know Nothing member of Congress from the 5th district, and the same gentleman who figured so largely a few weeks since in the K. N. papers as the author of a silly attack upon Mr. Clingman, voted the other day with the Black Republicans to censure Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, for acting as the friend of Mr. Brooks in the Sumner difficulty. Mr. Reade is a pretty disciple to be lecturing Southern men on their duty! We know not what the people of the Fifth District will think of this vote, but if he had the freemen of the mountains to deal with they would bring his Congressional career to a speedy termination.

Freemen, Once More to the Charge!

One week from to-day and the freemen of North Carolina will be called upon to exercise one of the dearest rights guaranteed by our republican form of government—the right of suffrage. The issues to be decided are momentous. North Carolina is now the focus to which millions of eyes are turned. She is to strike the first blow in the contest between the friends of constitutional liberty on the one part, and the fanatics and traitors of the North on the other. Her proverbial patriotism and fearless independence inspire the hearts of true men every where with the liveliest confidence. Her action will tell with fearful or happy effect upon the well being, nay, more, the very existence, of the South. If she record her solemn protest, as we have no doubt she will by an unprecedented majority, in favor of sound, constitutional, state rights men and measures, a thrill of joy and hope will find its way to the heart of every truly national and patriotic man.

That the result of the struggle now at hand will exert a tremendous influence upon the Presidential election, no one will deny. This consideration enhances the importance of the present contest, and should nerve the arm and fire the heart of every lover of his country to a higher, holier and mightier effort.

This contest will also decide whether the freemen of North Carolina will tolerate in their midst a secret foe to their liberties,—whether the sons of the sires of '76 will allow the introduction of a religious test for office, and thus pave the way for a union of Church and State,—the very thing to escape which our ancestors left their native land.—The majority, aggregated, against the secret Order, last summer, was between seven and eight thousand in the State, but it ought to, and we trust will be, much larger now. The shifting, truckling and time serving policy of the Know Nothing party has driven many of its best members into the ranks of the great National Democratic party, and we believe thousands more will follow them on the day of election.

That this country is passing through a crisis such as never before threatened it, is apparent to every observing man. The noble fabric, so fair and beautiful when it came from the hands of our fathers, has withstood many rude assaults. That nothing short of the hand of Omnipotence can save it now, with all reverence we declare to be our solemn conviction. If the South stands firm and united, acting with the national men North, we may, with heaven's blessing, weather the storm. The only possible effect which can result from voting the Know Nothing ticket will be to divide and distract the South; and if we would defeat Fremont, the abolition candidate, and preserve the Union, we must unite, and in solid columns march up to the support of the Democratic party, the only party which can and will uphold and defend the rights of every section.

North Carolina will be true, as of old.—By sustaining the gallant men who are upholding the banner of Constitutional Equality and Southern Rights, she will speak forth her determination in no equivocal voice, and say to the traitors of the North and the deluded men of the South, that she knows her rights and dare maintain them.

Brethren, the issue with the South is *life* or *death!* If the Know Nothing faction triumphs in our State elections, fresh zeal and courage will be imparted to the abolitionists. They would hail such a triumph as evidence that the South was divided, and as a consequence, weakened. Shall this be so? We have but few friends at the North, and none outside of the Democratic party, and shall we cripple and dishearten them, by faltering on this occasion? When the National Democratic party goes down, the South goes down with it.

We believe that a united, vigorous and gallant fight is all that is necessary to enable the Democracy to sweep the State from the mountains to the sea-board. The hour of battle approaches. Are you ready?

Thomas Bragg, our gallant leader, has nobly done his whole duty. He has canvassed the entire State. His administration of public affairs during the two years he has been Governor, has been so pure and upright that not even partizan zeal and bitterness have been able to lay anything to his charge.—Will an honest people condemn a man whose bitterest enemies have not dared to charge him with mal-administration? Never! Gov. Bragg is able, faithful, and true to every section of the State. Every promise made by him to the people two years ago, has been *practically* redeemed by his administration. The firm and reliable friend of Free Suffrage and every other popular right, he has justly a strong hold upon the confidence and affection of the masses. The only question seems to be, *how large a majority shall we give him.* Many intelligent gentlemen think it will reach fifteen thousand—some have put it at twenty thousand. We know not what it will be, but we do know that it ought to be as large as possible. A bare majority is not sufficient. He deserves, and the cause in which he is laboring deserves, such a majority as will effectually rebuke Northern traitors and Southern dough faces. Let every Anti Know Nothing and Democrat feel that his work is not done on election day until he has deposited his ballot for the gallant Bragg. Let no crossing of votes, no pairing off, or compromises with political opponents, prevent your voting the ENTIRE NATIONAL TICKET, beginning with Thomas Bragg and ending with your county officers. Do this, and the day is ours, and the glory our common country's.

Look Out!

Look out for any number of "raw head and bloody bones" tales about the Democratic candidates, just on the eve of the election, and after it is too late to contradict them. The circulation of a report at such a time, is *prima facie* evidence of its falsity. Forewarned, forearmed—believe nothing that is circulated at the eleventh hour.

War Ford Bridge.

In company with our esteemed friend, Mr. Ephraim Clayton, on Monday afternoon last, we drove out to the beautiful Bridge which he has just thrown across the French Broad River, at the Old War Ford, about four miles above this place. The Bridge was built for, and belongs to, Mr. Wm. Patton, of Charleston. The river is 500 feet wide, the banks high, and altogether the site is an admirable one. It crosses within a few paces of the Old War Ford—a crossing extensively known and used during early and troublous times—hence the name, War Ford Bridge.

When fully completed, with side railings, &c., (which will be within a few days) this will be the most handsome as well as the most substantial Bridge of the kind in this section of country. Mr. Clayton is a thoroughly scientific and practical man, and undertakes nothing that he does not carry out well. The Bridge will be a great public convenience, as it brings a large section of the county, hitherto very inaccessible, into close proximity with Asheville. Mr. Patton deserves the thanks of the community for this enterprise; and we trust it may prove a good investment for him, as it will certainly promote the interest of the public.

☞ Several communications intended for this issue are elbowed out. Can't help it—give us five thousand subscribers, and we will furnish you a paper as big as a barn door.

Godey's Lady's Book.—This beautiful and popular monthly for August is on our table. Now is a good time to subscribe. We continue to furnish the "Book" and our News both for four dollars per annum, in advance.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. D. S. Reid, of the United States Senate, for a beautiful Map of Central America.

Adjournment of Congress.—A private letter from Washington informs us that both Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 18th of August.

☞ Commodore Stockton has declined the nomination for the Presidency, tendered him by the Northern bolters from the Fillmore ticket.

Minister to Mexico.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John Forsyth, editor of the Mobile Advertiser, as Minister to Mexico.

☞ See the Report of Mr. Peake, Engineer of the Greenville & French Broad Rail Road Company, on our first page.

☞ Walter L. Steele, Esq., a Whig member of the last Legislature, is a Democratic candidate for the Senate in Richmond and Robeson, in opposition to Gen. Dockery, Know Nothing.

☞ The Reading (Pa.) Journal, Fillmore Know Nothing, approves a union between the Fillmore and Fremont forces. It says: "We are not without hope that a union of the opposition elements will be had, on grounds honorable to all parties, and that 'Buck and Breck,' whom the nigger drivers think destined to walk over the course so easily, will be handsomely beaten in the end.'

Another Dreadful Calamity.—The steamer "Northern Indiana," on Lake Erie, took fire, near Buffalo, N. Y., on the 17th instant, and fifty of the passengers perished by burning or by drowning.

Destructive Fire.—The Naval Stores Depot, with all the stores, and 12 other buildings adjoining, occupied by 50 families, were destroyed by fire in Brooklyn, New York, on Saturday last.

Attention! Old Line Whigs.

We again invite the attention of old line Henry Clay and Daniel Webster Whigs to the following article from the Fayetteville Argus. No Democratic paper has ever spoken in half so bitter terms of the old line Whig party. This article, be it remembered, is by authority, for Mr. Cameron, the Editor of the Argus, *is one of the K. N. Electors for the State at large.* Can Whigs vote for such a man as Elector?

"Tories under all Circumstances.—There are a few, a very few, men in the country that hold themselves up as old line Whigs who are, in fact, about as much entitled to that appellation as were Fanning and his cut throats in the Revolution. Secessionists in 1851, they are anti-Americans now.—Contemptible always, and honest at no time, such men would have been Tories in 1776 as they are co-laborers with foreignism in 1856. We caution our readers against the machinations of these whited sepulchers. There is neither honor nor honesty among them. Secessionists are not to be trusted, no matter by what name they call themselves. They are traitors all, and should be estimated accordingly."

Free Again!

Mr. Atkin:—We wish you to say to the public through your paper, that we are off from the Know Nothing party, and intend to be *free men* the ballance of our lives; and at all times, and under all circumstances, vote for the men of our choice.

J. F. BOYD,
R. M. BOYD,
JAS. PARIS,
A. J. GREEN,
T. O. DUCKETT,
A. E. WELLS.

Sandy Mush, Buncombe Co., July 22d, 1856.

Madison County, July 18, 1856.

Be it known to the good citizens of Madison county, that I am no longer a member of the Know Nothing or *new* American party.

WM. A. PATTERSON.

Buncombe County, July 24, 1856.

Mr. Atkin:—Please state in your paper, that I am no more a member of the Know Nothing party. It is not what it was represented to me, and as a free man I renounce it and declare my intention to vote hereafter as I please.

Respectfully,
OLIVER D. OWNBEY.

Mr. Atkin:—Please state through the columns of your paper, that I am no longer a member of the Know Nothing, or American party. I have been disappointed in my expectations of the order, and intend voting as a free man.

JAMES A. FLETCHER.

Boilston, N. C. July 28, 1856.

Editor of the News:—Sir, you will confer a favor by saying to the public through your columns, that I am no longer a *Know Nothing;* but intend to try to *know something* from this on, and be a free white man, and vote for whom I please.

Yours, Respectfully,
J. G. PARROT.

Burnsville, N. C. July 28, 1856.

No chance for Mr. Fillmore.

The Richmond Enquirer, replying to an article in the Richmond Whig, says:

"*With the exception of New York, Fillmore has not an electoral ticket in a single Northern State.* We make this assertion on the best authority; and if the *Whig* doubts its correctness, we invite contradiction. Now, how can the know-Nothing candidate get an electoral vote without an electoral ticket!—Will the *Whig* please explain! The fact is, the Know Nothing party of the North are merged and lost in the Black Republican fusion; and Fillmore's friends, in failing to nominate an electoral ticket, confess the impossibility of securing the vote of a Northern State.

In every Northern State the Democracy are organized, have nominated an electoral ticket, and are waging a patriotic and vigorous contest with the Black Republican and Know Nothing coalition."

This proves, says the Raleigh Standard, what we have often said, that the contest is between Buchanan and Fremont. And now, Mr. Know Nothing, if you do not believe it, satisfy yourself by asking information on the subject from the first intelligent person you meet, who has recently visited the Northern States. Ask your friends who have lately been to New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia, or Chicago, or Pittsburg, or Albany, or Cincinnati—and see what they will say. They will tell you, privately, that the contest is between Buchanan and Fremont; and that, in the free States, Mr. Fillmore is hardly considered in the race. Where, then, is his strength? He is too moderate a freesoiler for the abolition Know Nothings, and too much of a freesoiler for the South. That is the truth of it, to say nothing of other things, which operate against him in all portions of the country.

Let Them Show the Difference.

Let the learned Know Nothing pundits and orators, who are so voluble in reference to Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance, explain the distinction in sentiment between the two extracts below:

From Mr. Buchanan's letter of Acceptance.

"The people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide, whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their borders."

From Mr. Fillmore's Lockport Speech.

"His rule was that people of the several States should regulate their domestic concerns in their own way, but they had no right to interfere with the affairs of each other, or of the Territories. *The people of the Territories should be protected in regulating their own concerns, independent of foreign influence from any quarter.* These are my views, and I have never hesitated to express them whenever they have been desired."

We say that they are *identical*, and that if Mr. Buchanan can be charged with Squatter Sovereignty on the one, so also can Mr. Fillmore on the other, and the fire of the Know Nothings upon Mr. Buchanan as "worse than a Wilmot Provisoist" all recoils upon their own candidate. But the truth is, neither of these extracts, (as we have elsewhere shown in Mr. Buchanan's case) with anything like fair interpretation, contains this heresy; and the antecedents of Mr. Buchanan—*his own clear exposition of himself as far back as* 1848 and the unequivocal declarations of the platform upon which he stands, utterly preclude a Squatter Sovereignty interpretation, without violation of all sense, reason and justice. It is for the Know Nothings to show, if they can, equal evidence in the case of Mr. Fillmore. Can they do it, or will they think it wiser to be silent?—*Macon Telegraph.*

Punch has a pictorial representation of "Life at an American Hotel." In the picture a guest is represented as holding a revolver to the head of his opposite neighbor, with the imperious demand, "Pass the mustard!"

Rail Road Meeting at Asheville.

On Saturday, the 26th July, a number of our citizens met in the Court House, to determine as to the propriety of calling a Convention of the friends of Internal Improvement, in this and the adjoining States, to be held at this place some time prior to the meeting of our next Legislature.

On motion, Wm. D. Rankin was called to the chair, and J. S. T. Baird requested to act as Secretary.

P. W. Roberts, Esq., then explained the object of the meeting in a few remarks, and introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, we find a growing interest manifested by our people, in securing Rail Road connection with the various lines in process of construction in North and South Carolina, and Tennessee, and knowing that this Connection when formed will be of incalculable advantage, not only to us, but to our friends South, East and West; but at the same time confident that this desirable end can only be obtained by the harmonious and combined effort of all those interested, which can be best secured by frequent Conventions of the friends of the project, and having learned from various sources the opinion expressed that a convention should be called at this place at an early day,

Therefore, *Resolved*, 1st. That we call a Convention of the friends of the various projected lines of Rail Road, from the seaboard in North and South Carolina, through the valley of the French Broad, to the Rail Roads on the West, to be held at this place on Tuesday, the 26th August, prox.

2nd. That the Chairman appoint a Committee of five, to give publicity to the Convention, and extend invitations to our friends generally to meet with us.

3rd. That the Chairman appoint fifty delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

The Chairman appointed on the Committee of invitation: P. W. Roberts, A. S. Merrimon, I. B. Sawyer, W. W. McDowell and G. W. Whitson; and reported the following list of delegates: J. Gudger, W. D. Jones, G. W. Hampton, J. Lowry, J. W. Wells, J. H. Robinson, M. M. Weaver, N. Blackstock, J. R. Weaver, J. Barnard, J. W. Anderson, Sol. Carter, J. Burgin, Sam'l. W. Davidson, J. H. Murphy, L. Clayton, J. Cooper, B. Sherrill, W. R. Murray, W. J. Brown, A. H. Johnston, J. Shipman, M. Cochran, T. J. Rollins, G. W. Candler, C. Moore, Wm. Young, S. B. Gudger, John Hawkins, R. L. Jones, W. W. McDowell, J. F. E. Hardy, M. Erwin, A. S. Merrimon, Z. B. Vance, J. W. Woodfin, M. Patton, T. W. Atkin, J. D. Hyman, G. W. Whitson, B. J. Smith, J. W. Patton, N. W. Woodfin, Dan'l. Reynolds, W. R. Baird, J. E. Patton, J. M. Alexander, H. Johnston, J. S. Smith, P. W. Roberts, A. T. Summey, E. Clayton.

On motion the name of the Chairman and Secretary were added.

On motion, ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of our Village, and papers friendly to Internal Improvements throughout our State, and in South Carolina and Tennessee, be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. D. RANKIN, Ch'n.

J. S. T. Baird, *Sec'y.*

Assessing the Postmasters.—The *Herald* publishes, this morning, a circular purporting to be issued from Washington, assessing the Postmasters for the purpose of electing Mr. Buchanan. The editor of the *Herald* knew (he could not have helped knowing) that the circular was some time since pronounced by the Washington *Union a forgery*, and that no such person as the signer of the paper was known in Washington. Such acts as this places the *Herald* on the list of open, deliberate calumniators of the democratic party. We do not believe the *Tribune*, bad as it is, would be guilty of such barefaced meanness.—*New York Day Book.*

A Chance for Speculation.—A gentleman in Philadelphia, whose address is guaranteed for by the *Pennsylvanian*, offers *one thousand dollars* to any person who will establish Mr. Buchanan's dishonorable complicity in the story of "bargain and corruption." He will also pay the same amount, if it can be proved that Mr. Buchanan ever said "that if he had one drop of democratic blood in his veins he would let it out;" and still another thousand to the lucky individual who will prove that he ever was in favor of reducing wages to ten cents per day. The decision of each case to be left to disinterested umpires. Here is a chance for Mr. Buchanan's slanderers. It is a significant fact that the above three ridiculous charges are the only ones Mr. Buchanan's opponents can bring against him, and if the father of lies himself should try his best, he could not probably concoct so much falsehood in so samll a space as they occupy.

Fatal Accident.—A dreadful accident occurred on Wednesday evening last, on the plank road, a short distance below Salem, by which one gentleman lost his life, and a number of others were seriously injured.

As the Messrs. Clemmons' High Point Mail Coach was descending the grade beyond the bridge, heavily laden with passengers, the tire of one of the wheels ran off, and it gave way, upsetting the coach, and more or less injuring all the passengers—twenty-six in number. A Mr. Urquhardt, of Southampton, Va., was so badly injured that he expired in a few hours. A son of Mr. Brown, of Fayetteville, is not expected to recover. The other passengers, including a number of ladies and children, though all more or less hurt, are not considered in danger.—*Western Sentinel.*

Santa Anna.—Santa Anna has turned up again. He left Granada for the purpose of undertaking a settlement of the affairs of the Central American States. It is impossible to keep this old cock-fighter out of the arena of politics. Some one should write his autobiography. It would be an interesting book.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Asheville,	August	10
Waynesville,	"	12
Webster,	"	13
Franklin,	"	14
Head of Valley River,	"	15
Murphy,	"	17
Fort Hembree,	"	18
Waynesville,	"	21

High Price for Negroes.—There has been a greater demand for negroes in this city during the months of May, June and July, than ever known before and they have commanded better prices during that time. This latter is an unusual thing, as the summer months are generally the dullest in the year for that description of property. Prime field hands (women) will now bring from $1,000 to $1,100, and men from $1,250 to $1,500. Not long since a likely negro girl sold in this city at private sale for $1,700. A large number of negroes are bought on speculation, and probably there is not less than $2,000,000 in town now seeking investure in such property.—*Richmond Despatch.*

The Herbert Case.

Washington, July 25.

The jury in the Herbert case, after an absence of forty-three minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty, and Herbert was released.

Col. Jones M. Withers, Mayor of Mobile, Ala., who was elected by the Know Nothing party, resigned his office because he determined to support Buchanan and Breckenridge.—The Board accepted his resignation, and then re-elected him—and we believe every member of the Board is a Know Nothing.

A Lightning Well Borer.—During a recent thunder storm at Kensington, N. H. the lightning descended perpendicularly in an intense discharge into a pasture field, and made a hole about a foot in diameter and 30 feet deep, forming a well which soon filled up with good water.—*Sci. Am.*

☞We are authorized to announce CAPT. J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election. Having served the people of Henderson for five years as a collecting Officer he takes pleasure in referring to the County Officers for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscribers have opened a BEEF MARKET, and invite the public generally to call and try them. They kill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at the residence of Mr. White, in the east end of town. Customers can be served either on the evening of killing, or the next morning. They kill none but No. 1 cattle, and will try to give satisfaction.

J. M. ISREAL,
W. T. WHITE.

Asheville, July 31, 1856. 361 tf

REAL ESTATE,

HORSES, MULES, HOGS, CATTLE, CORN, BACON, &c., &c..

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of James M. Smith, deceased, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, in the town of ASHEVILLE on

The 12th Day of August Next,

and days following, three or four valuable Tracts of

LAND,

One of which lies in the immediate vicinity of Asheville, and embraces a large body of valuable

RIVER BOTTOM.

The other tracts all lie within three or four miles—in all some **1500 Acres.**

ALSO, a valuable one acre lot, on Main street, on which there is a very large new Stable.

The above will be sold on a credit of one and two years. Purchaser required to give bond and approved security.

Also,

At same time and place, will be sold

30 or 40 MULES and HORSES,

About 100 head of **CATTLE,** of which number there are some 25 Milch Cows and Calves.

One hundred and twenty head of

SHEEP.

175 head of **HOGS.**

Five or six hundred Bushels of **Wheat.**

Twenty Five hundred bushels of **OLD CORN,** the present crops of Corn, Oats, Rye, and Potatoes; also a large quantity of **HAY.**

Ten thousand pounds of Choice **Bacon.** 3000 pounds of **Lard,** a large quantity of **Flour,** 100 Sacks of **Salt.**

ALSO, the stock of HIDES, LEATHER, TOOLS, BARK, &c., now in Tan Yard.

Seven **Waggons,** two just finished; several Carts; one or two Yoke of Oxen; two

Setts of Smith Tools,

Every variety of Farming implements; two

Family Carriages,

and one pair of well broke Carriage horses; a very large quantity of household and kitchen Furniture, and a great variety of personal property not here enumerated.

For all sums over $20 a credit of twelve months will be given—bond and approved security required.

For further particulars call on W. W. McDowell, Asheville.

W. W. McDOWELL,
V. RIPLEY,
Executors.

☞Herald of Truth and Greenville Patriot will copy the above 3 times, and forward bill.

Asheville, July 17, 1856.

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Estate of James M. Smith, deceased, are requested to come forward at once and make settlement, as we are determined to settle the estate in as short a time as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate must present the same in due time, else this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

W. W. McDOWELL,
V. RIPLEY,
Executors.

July 17, 1856.

SELLING OFF

AT COST.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of the Firm of Smith & McDowell, offers the entire Stock of GOODS at

COST.

The stock is large and desirable—was bought under favorable circumstances, and is now, in consequence of the death of the senior partner, offered at cost, for cash. Come on with your money, if you want the

CHEAPEST GOODS

Ever sold in North Carolina. Remember they

HAVE TO BE SOLD!

The business must be closed immediately, and bargains can be had.

Any person wishing to set up a country store, can purchase all or a part of our Stock on such terms as will enable them to make the money before they are required to pay for the Goods.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

Asheville, July 10, 1856.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT continues open for the reception of the travelling public.—Its character as a *first class Hotel;* its admirable location with regard to *coolness and quietness*, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments in that vicinity; its fine mountain views, and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to need further commendation; and the proprietor has added, and is still adding, to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 10th, 1856.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton Col. B. P. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages, and drivers, for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber also is ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

Rail Road Instalment.

IT is ordered by the President & Directors of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company, that an Instalment of one per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company, in addition to the one fourth of one per cent, heretofore ordered be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 25th of July next.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, Treasurer.

June 26, 1856. 5t

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE,

In Cherokee County, N. C.

I WILL OFFER for sale to the highest bidder, on the 2nd day of September next, (being TUESDAY of Cherokee Superior Court) at the town of

Murphey,

all of my LANDS remaining unsold, lying on Hiwassee River, 16 miles East of Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., containing 1000 Acres, more or less.

The tract upon which I reside contains about 500 acres, and is one of the best improved Farms in Western North Carolina, having upon it a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses, a good orchard, and an excellent spring convenient for use. There are 200 acres of this tract in cultivation, 150 acres being

GOOD BOTTOM LAND,

a portion of which is well adapted to meadow.—The remainder is timbered land, a part of which could be easily cleared, and would produce well.

Another tract lies adjoining and above on the River, containing 300 acres, 100 of which is BOTTOM, partly meadow. This tract is well watered and well timbered.

I have also two Mountain Tracts, of 100 acres each, lying in good range, convenient for grazing.

Terms.

One third cash—the remainder in instalments of one and two years, bearing interest, with bond and good security.

SAM'L TATE.

Fort Hembree, N. C., July 24, 1856.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at

ASTON'S.

HACKS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has on hand several

HACKS, &C.,

for the accommodation of travelers.

As to my stock, drivers, &c., I will only say, give me a trial. My stable is opposite the Eagle Hotel, on the lot of J. M. Blair & Co. When not at the Eagle Hotel, I can be found at Dr. Hilliard's Office

A. PORTER.

Asheville, July 17, 1856.

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs,—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

GOOD THINGS,

And Plenty of Them!

THE subscriber has, at his Grocery Store, in the south end of Asheville, a great many things calculated to promote the comfort of his fellow-citizens, and which are offered for sale at low prices.

Among the desirable things on hand, he has Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Crackers, Soda, Soda Biscuit, Cakes, Cheese, Sardines, Fish, Pickles of excellent quality and in great variety, Preserved Pears, Peaches, Apricotts, and Prunes, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecans, and Nuts of every kind; Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, Blacking, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Domestics, Fire Crackers, Lucifer Matches, and a Hundred other notions, too tedious to be enumerated.

He is also anxious to close up his outstanding business, and earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to call and settle up, before the 15th of July, as money he must have, to meet his own engagements.

T. C. WINGATE.

June 29, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* advance on original cost.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I desire to sell my **FARM,** on the waters of Cane Creek, immediately on the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road, containing

300 ACRES.

There is about 40 or 50 acres of BOTTOM LAND, fine creek bottom, in a good state of cultivation; and about 50 or 60 acres of first rate upland under cultivation. Nearly all the ballance is susceptible of cultivation, and is truly No. 1 upland.

On the premises there is a first rate Apple and Peach

ORCHARD,

Plums, cherries, and a great many varieties of both late and early Fruit.

There is also on the place one of the best Sulphur Springs in Western Carolina.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me on the premises, or on Jesse S. Smith at Asheville. Terms of sale liberal.

MOSES SMITH.

June 12th, 1856.

State of North Carolina,
HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1856.
Caroline Mitchell vs. Burton Mitchell.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to Court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the charge of plaintiff or it will be taken as confessed, and the Court will decree accordingly.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in March, 1856. Issued 5th day of July, 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

July 17, 1856. Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,
HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1856.
Mary C. Russel vs. Joseph Russel.
Petition for Divorce.

Ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the charge of plaintiff or it will be taken as confessed, and the Court will decree accordingly.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in March, 1856. Issued 5th July, 1856. J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

July 17, 1856. Printer's fee $6.

4000 Bushels of Corn,

For sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & Co.

Important

FACTS

Which Interest

EVERY PERSON

In Western

N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.

Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. Baird, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. ms

THE LAST

WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

June 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

June 5, 1856.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

June 5.

12 Dozen

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book on hand and ready for distribution, at ASTON'S.

June 5.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Can be had at this Office.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

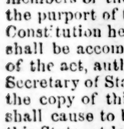
In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.



THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Green Mountain Boys;
Green Mountain Girls;
Horse Shoe Robinson;
Earth and Man;
Miss Murray's Letters;
Dr. Cumming's Works, (26 volumes;)
Charcoal Sketches;
Pocket Letter Writer;
And many others, too numerous to mention, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton, FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856 eow6

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $8 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations,* &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

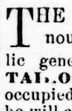
The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.



THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

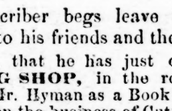
Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.



From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

R. R. R. LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM,* attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb 7, 1856. 6m

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON.
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.